

to simplify the present situation and remove the greatest menace to the aim of the new regime to restore peace throughout all Mexico.

The troops now en route to Galveston are ordered to proceed there, comprise all those in the central department, commanded by Major-Gen. William H. Carter at Chicago. The Fifth Brigade is now on its way to Galveston, while the Fourth and Sixth brigades, today ordered to move, will follow immediately. The Fourth Brigade consists of the following:

Twenty-third Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Twenty-sixth Infantry, Fort Wayne and Brady, Mich.; and the Twenty-seventh Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The Sixth Brigade consists of the Eleventh Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wis.; Eighteenth Infantry, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; and the Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Bliss, Tex.

Brig-Gen. Ramsay D. Potter will command the Third Brigade. No commander has yet been selected to command the Sixth Brigade.

In addition to these two brigades, the Sixth Cavalry at Des Moines, Ia., has been ordered to join the movement to the border.

10,000 Soldiers at Galveston.

When all the troops under orders to go to Galveston have assembled there the total force will be about 10,000 men. There will be between 8,000 and 9,000 infantry, about 800 cavalry and about the same number of field artillery. To transport this force four army transports are now en route to Galveston. Should actual movement of troops be decided upon, however, merchant ships will have to be chartered, as the available transports can carry only about one-third of the force which will assemble at Galveston.

Owing to the expense, however, no merchant ships will be chartered until the movement of troops to Mexico is actually decided upon.

With all these warlike preparations going on, largely for his benefit, it was established today that President-elect Wilson has made no arrangement for getting in touch with the officers of the Taft administration with regard to the Mexican situation. Secretary Stimson, who, it had been reported, was to go to Trenton tomorrow to lay the Mexican situation before Mr. Wilson, this afternoon made the following statement:

"I have no information of any such appointment. I believe, however, that all members of Mr. Taft's administration should stand ready to give to Gov. Wilson and the Democrats of his Cabinet all information possible as to the situation in their respective departments."

All Information Held Ready.

It was learned today that this statement of the Secretary of War expresses just what has been the suggestion of President Taft to his Cabinet, that they prepare their departments so that Gov. Wilson will be in a position to obtain all available information regarding the Mexican and other situations as soon as he shall require it.

There has been some surprise felt here that the President-elect has not before now made some arrangement by which he might prepare himself for the situation in Mexico, which he will have to handle after noon of March 4. Many members of the Taft Cabinet have believed it would be the part of wisdom for Gov. Wilson to take advantage of the opportunity afforded him to get into touch with such problems as the Mexican situation before being burdened with full responsibility for them. It had been rather expected that at least the President-elect would designate one or more of his Cabinet officers to come to Washington and confer with the officials of the departments of which they are to take charge in less than ten days. Thus far, however, Mr. Wilson has done neither of these things and it is now believed that he does not intend to do anything of the sort.

State Department officials today expressed satisfaction that the information contained in official dispatches from Mexico, Ambassador Wilson reported little beyond the official version of the killing of Madero and Pino Suarez, but reports from the Consuls in various parts of Mexico presented a more reassuring account of conditions throughout the country than has been had in many days.

Chihuahua Officials Imprisoned.

According to the consular reports, the most serious obstruction to the new Government in Mexico is in the State of Chihuahua. Various forces have been organized in the southern part of the State, it is reported, for the purpose of resisting the authority of the Huerta Government. In the north, though the leaders of the rebel bands have given assurances that they will support the provisional Government, the Northwestern have been destroyed on the Northwestern lines and communication with the Texas border is cut off.

The military authorities of the State of Chihuahua have imprisoned the civil officials at the capital, alleging in explanation that it had been learned that they were plotting to restore the late President Madero to authority. This was of course while Madero was in prison. The Consul states, however, that absolutely no disorders have occurred in the State of Chihuahua in the last few days, notwithstanding unofficial reports to the contrary.

Vera Cruz Rebellion Ends.

The situation in the State of Sonora is regarded as uncertain, but officials of the State Department are convinced that eventually the authorities there will yield to the new Government in Mexico city. The insolent rebellions at Vera Cruz and in the State of Tamaulipas have already ended with assurances that the Huerta Government will be supported. At Nuevo Leon Gen. Trevino has been elected provisional Governor and has announced his adhesion to the new Government. From other parts of Mexico quiet is reported by the Consuls.

Consul-General Shanklin at Mexico city has reported that the railroad connections between the United States and Mexico city have been completely interrupted. The railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico city remains the only means of ingress and egress in Mexico.

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both for passengers and freight. This route is absolutely safe, according to the Consul-General.

FRIEND OF DIAZ IN JAIL HERE.

Man in Tomb Said to Have Been Selected for Cabinet.

Officials of the Department of Justice stationed in this city were informed yesterday that Miguel Garcia Aldeape, whom they are holding in the Tomb for extradition to San Antonio, Tex., is none other than the man whom Gen. Huerta, the new President of Mexico, has named as his Secretary of State.

Aldeape is a young civil engineer from Chihuahua and was arrested on a warrant from Texas, where he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for participation in a conspiracy to ship arms across the Mexican border just prior to the outbreak of the latest revolution. It is claimed, came to this city several months ago to negotiate for the purchase of arms and ammunition. The Federal authorities have reason to believe that while he was at large he was in constant touch with several big financiers and manufacturers of armaments. He lived quietly in an uptown boarding house, but spent most of his time in the financial district.

Aldeape was arrested as he entered the General Post Office to get his mail. Rumor had it that he was a close personal friend of Felix Diaz and through the latter's influence was to be appointed by President Huerta to the State portfolio.

Aldeape himself denied the story, but admitted that the man who is to fill the portfolio is a close relative of his.

TROOPS LEAVE CHICAGO.

Twenty-eighth Infantry Starts for Mexican Border.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The van of the army which President Taft has ordered mobilized at Galveston started this afternoon. The first to move was the Third Battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which left Fort Snelling early this afternoon. Immediately afterward the Twenty-eighth Infantry entrained for Galveston. The 1,100 men filled four trains, which are expected to make the run to Galveston in sixty-five hours.

At Fort Sheridan everything is in readiness for an immediate start. It is expected the command will be moved within twenty-four hours. Final orders were sent to Major-Gen. Carter by the War Department this afternoon and preparations for the move were completed at once.

FOURTH INFANTRY ENTRAINS

Soldiers Cheered by Crowd When Leaving Omaha.

OMAHA, Feb. 24.—Amid cheers and waving hats and handkerchiefs the two trains which are bearing the 600 soldiers and officers of the Fourth Infantry from Fort Crook to Galveston left the station at the post in quick succession this afternoon.

Brig-Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commanding the Fifth Brigade of the Second Division, and his staff, consisting of Major F. D. Evans, Adj.-Gen. and First Lieut. Bruce Macruder, aide de camp, left on Sunday afternoon for Galveston.

MEXICANS IN PARIS REJOICE.

Celebrate Murder of Madero, Which They Say Was Justified.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Feb. 24.—A party of young Mexicans gayly and cynically celebrated the assassination of Madero by drinking much champagne in a Montmartre cabaret last night.

One of them explained that Madero's death was justified. When Madero allowed Gen. Porfirio Diaz to escape, he said, he committed a great mistake. When he captured Gen. Felix Diaz after the fight at the uprising at Vera Cruz he showed gross cowardice in not shooting down this disturber.

It was noticeable that among the crowd which thronged the Spanish church yesterday no sympathy was expressed for Madero. Jubilation over the affair was general.

McCall TO WAIT ON COURT.

Venerable Subway Injunction Motion to Be Decided Tomorrow.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, lawyer for Clarence H. Verner, will know tomorrow whether or not he will have an injunction with which to tie up the subway contracts indefinitely. Judge Lacombe of the United States District Court, who heard Mr. Hodge's argument yesterday said he would have his decision ready then.

Tomorrow Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission, will be ready to announce his decision on the contracts. Mr. McCall said yesterday that he was inclined to await Judge Lacombe's decision before taking action.

Chairman McCall does not want to make a public statement about his attitude until he is able to put it before the commission at a formal meeting. Yet there was little doubt yesterday that he will recognize the adoption of the contracts in substantially the form in which William R. Wilcox left them.

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George G. Benjamin

15th Ave Building Broadway Cor 24th St

NEW TALE OF KILLING IS TOLD BY HUERTA

Continued from First Page.

an announcement by Government officials that two bullets had entered the back of Madero's head and that Suarez had received eight wounds in the breast and abdomen.

Madero's Secretary Released.

Juan Sanchez Azcona, who was Madero's private secretary and who was captured several days ago while fleeing toward Vera Cruz, was released from custody today. Imprisoned Maderistas took hope from this circumstance, believing that Gen. Huerta is relaxing the severity of his rule.

There is an unmistakable tendency among the people of the capital to bow to the new regime and to give it an opportunity of enforcing order throughout the republic. The Government, hinting that the death of Madero has had a pacifying effect, announced that resistance is lying out. The capital is heavily garrisoned and thousands of troops patrol the streets. Gen. Diaz and Gen. Huerta appear to be in perfect agreement and united in a programme to crush all opposition. Their rule is absolute and the Government is a military dictatorship.

Business Resumed in City.

The characteristics of a Latin American people were never better illustrated than in this city today. The people have recovered from the horror of the murder. Business has been actively resumed. The streets are crowded with citizens who seem to believe that the new rule will make for security and peace. If resentment exists it is carefully concealed. Huerta's merciless acts have convinced the Mexicans that he will stop at nothing to crush resistance.

If the expressions in the morning papers are to be taken as a guide to public opinion, there is a disposition to accept the Government's statement that Madero and Suarez were shot while trying to escape. There is an unmistakable feeling that the killing of Madero, barbarous as it was, may prevent uprisings in the provinces and permit Huerta and Diaz to destroy the bandit forces throughout the republic.

People Seem Indifferent.

In the immediate families and among the close friends of the late President and Vice-President there is grief and hopelessness, but the people generally seem callous and indifferent. It may be that the terror inspired by the Dictator—for Huerta's provisional President is as iron handed as was that of Porfirio Diaz—has silenced protests. The fact is, the people seem today unconcerned and unaffected over the murders. There is even a tendency to believe that the military despotism may be preferable to the vacillating rule of Madero.

Relatives and friends of Madero and Suarez have sworn to avenge their death, but these are being watched closely, and it is doubtful if they will be able to make serious trouble for the Government. In this country the shocking fiction of despotism, "ley de fuga," by which Gustavo Madero and possibly Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez lost their lives, is too familiar to arouse lasting resentment.

Huerta's Generals Cheered.

Last night was gay. The streets were thronged. The theatres were crowded. One heard vivas for the new rulers. The appearance in the streets of Huerta's Generals was the signal for enthusiastic demonstrations. At one of the theatres a new play entitled "Le Grand Mort" was produced. Whatever resentment or dissatisfaction may exist in the hearts of the people there was little visible. Nothing but the ruined buildings, the scarred monuments and the troops in the streets recalled the savage warfare.

The Government already indicates that something (the exact cause is left to the imagination) has brought about a better feeling in the provinces. Gen. Trevino, a man of immense influence in the north, has been made Governor of Nuevo Leon and holds that border State for the Dictator.

In Chihuahua Gen. Antonio Rabago has been made Governor and is prepared to enforce the orders of the central Government. Ex-Gov. Abraham Gonzalez, a friend of the Maderos, has been imprisoned under a charge of attempting to blow up the Federal barracks. Gen. Huerta has ordered Gonzales brought to the capital in chains. A force of volunteers that had refused to recognize the new Government surrendered to Gen. Rabago today after cannon had been trained on their positions.

Insurgents Join the Army.

Gen. Marcelo Caraveo and his insurgents have been incorporated into the regular army and the Government here is informed that Salazar and Antonio Rojas are on the way to Chihuahua to declare allegiance to the provisional Government.

The Zapatistas, who had no fear of Madero and who were practically restrained in his administration, are sending couriers to ask for terms from Huerta. Last night a delegation arrived here to discuss with the Government arrangements for making peace in the south. They were told that Huerta demanded the immediate allegiance of Emiliano Zapata and his chiefs and the dispersing of their forces. There is no doubt that Gen. Huerta contemplates punishing Zapata for acts of cruelty and widespread robberies. Zapata has sent word that he will lay

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down his arms if the Government grant him immunity. The offer has been refused.

Gen. Orozco Expected.

Gen. Cheche Campos, a prominent chief of the Orozco faction, has sent word to Gen. Huerta in Torreon that he desires peace. The Government says that Gen. Orozco will come here in order to convince the people that he is loyal to the new order, and that Orozco is counselling his followers against resistance.

If the Government's announcements are accurate the Serrano Indians in the State of Coahuila are no longer in revolt. The Indians wanted Felix Diaz elected to the provisional Presidency and Maderistas in Oaxaca were quick to foment trouble when Huerta was made head of the Government. Gen. Diaz has sent to his friends in Oaxaca assurances that he does not want to be the temporary President, that he is working in absolute harmony with Huerta and that the duty of the people is to support the Government.

In Coahuila there are still possibilities of trouble because that State has been strongly sympathetic to the Madero cause. It is now believed, though, that the execution of the ex-President and ex-Vice-President has terrorized the people and that Madero's brothers will not be able to make headway. The Government is sending a large force of troops to Coahuila.

Hot Resistance in Sonora.

In Sonora there is hot resistance, but Gen. Huerta intends to crush it. He offers Sonora peace with guarantees of order and security to life and property. If the rebels refuse he will stamp out the rebellion mercilessly. The State Congress is deliberating about seceding. Yucatan was shocked by the killing of Pino Suarez, who was Governor of the province when Madero selected him as Vice-President, and forced him upon the people. But there was no indication today of a serious uprising in that State.

Americans have never been more popular in this city than in the past few days. Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, is one of the heroes of the hour. Wherever he goes his automobile is followed by cheering crowds. American residents are favored by similar enthusiastic expressions. The people believe that the Americans were responsible for bringing about an alliance between Huerta and Diaz and ending the civil war in the capital, and the attitude of Americans here against intervention has increased the good feeling.

Foreign residents did not approve of the sentiments expressed in English newspapers this morning and which were cabled here today. The foreign residents do not take the view that Huerta flouted the United States in failing to safeguard Madero and Suarez. They say that the representations of the American Ambassador were unofficial and were merely a polite request from the United States that Madero, if he could not be punished according to law and the forms of civilization, be sent to the United States. There is a disposition among the foreigners here to accept the Government's statements as to the killing at their face value.

Diaz Gets Many Messages.

So many telegrams of congratulation are being received by Gen. Felix Diaz that he has been obliged to employ a staff of secretaries. From all over the world the General is receiving messages of congratulation. One of the secretaries is an American newspaper man who replies to English and American cablegrams and telegrams.

The Government is not attempting to prevent the flight of Maderistas, nor is it accused of being "enemies of the republic." Numerous wealthy supporters of the Madero family have already started for Vera Cruz to go into exile. Ernesto Madero, the uncle of the late President, left for Vera Cruz accompanied by his family. He was not in the bad graces of the Dictator because he had never been associated with "La Roca," a combination that was headed by Gustavo Madero and which was charged with grafting and looting the Treasury.

The Government is assured that it can borrow sufficient funds to restore the depleted finances. It was again stated that the offer of a large loan have been made by a firm of New York bankers and by British and French capitalists.

MAN UNDER RUTH'S BED.

He Snored and Was Pulled Out by the Bakery Force.

It was two hours after midnight yesterday morning when Ruth Berkowitz, whose father Samuel keeps a bakery at 29 Avenue B, closed her novel at an uninteresting part and decided to catch a few hours sleep before the early morning rush in the bakery.

She half reached up from her bed to turn out the gas, but stopped suddenly. A noise like a faint snore was coming from under her bed. It was not the dog it could not be the cat. Then it must be a man.

A thought flashed across her mind. Ten hunky bakers were in the cellar and her brother Ben too. She would rush down and tell them.

With bread shovels and iron pokers they hurried to Ruth's room. Ben pulled back the trigger on his father's snoring iron and pointed it under the bed while the bakers prodded the sleeper till he yelled:

"Don't shoot, I'm Mike Greenberger, your father's old waiter. Please stop poking me. I'll come right out."

In Essex street court yesterday Greenberger was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Declines New Trial: Back to Sing Sing.

Max Naumark, the Brooklyn sweater manufacturer who was convicted of perjury last May and was sentenced to from five to ten years in Sing Sing but who declining to face a new trial granted to him by the Appellate Division, pleaded guilty today to the charge that he had sent back to Sing Sing and a fair years of from four to nine and a fair years by Judge Dike.

MUCH WORRY ABOUT MISSIONS IN MEXICO

Bishop Lloyd Fails to Get Replies to His Wires to the Field.

TAFT'S POLICY APPROVED

The Rev. J. T. Molloy Says President is Wisely Advised by Ambassador Wilson.

Three mission boards and the American Bible Society, all with headquarters in this city, had an anxious day yesterday regarding work in Mexico.

Bishop Lloyd, head of the Episcopal society, said he had sent two telegrams and up to a late hour last night had received no reply. Bishop Oldham of the Methodist board awaited hourly word from Methodist missionaries there. So did the Rev. Dr. William I. Haven of the Bible Society. At the Presbyterian board it was stated that no inquiries had been sent because it was a rule that missionaries wired without inquiries if the need existed. No word was a good word.

The Rev. J. T. Molloy, who for ten years has been the head of a school for girls located at Zacatecas and who has just arrived from Mexico, was found at the Presbyterian headquarters yesterday.

"Mexicans are really not capable of governing themselves after the manner of Americans," he said. "They are easily led and impulsive to a degree they will shout for anybody. Yet they have a consciousness that whatever it is that made the United States great ought to be adopted by their Government. For three centuries they have been without education, and 9,000,000 of them cannot read or write. To me the wonder is that they are as good as they are."

"President Taft is very wise not to interfere. He is wisely advised by Ambassador Wilson. It is the earnest desire, I think, that Americans be protected in Mexico. I have always been well treated and so have others whom I know. I expect to see Felix Diaz elected the next President when an election is held. I don't believe he expected to see former President Madero disposed of in this cruel way and if he had been in real authority, I doubt if this would have occurred."

"You ask what is likely to happen next. I cannot predict. The most hopeful sign I see is the sincere desire of the masses, even the commonest people, for education. With that will come enlightenment and peace, but it will take a long time. Protestants prosper in great part because of this fostering of education by them. A descendant of Juarez, the lawyer, told me that upon the principles taught by the Protestants depends the progress of the country, and I really think that half the people agree with him. I can make no further prediction as to when and how stable government may come."

The Episcopal board in this city is spending \$25,000 a year in religious work in Mexico, a large part of it in Mexico city. The Rev. A. H. Melton, one of the staff of Holy Trinity, Harlem, and the Rev. A. L. Burleson, a brother of one of the secretaries at the Church Missions House in Fourth avenue, are among the many missionaries in Mexico from whom word is looked for. The Hooker Memorial School is one of the famous institutions, in which many New York women are interested.

The American Bible Society has suffered in its work constantly within the boundaries being stolen often. A big sale of Bibles was made by centennial bindings, consisting of the national colors. No fewer than 63,000 copies were sold in one year. Methodists have a publishing house in Mexico city, but until late last night they had heard nothing from it. Its location is such that it may have been injured. The head of the mission is the Rev. John W. Butler, and it was from him that Bishop Oldham expected to hear. Methodists are known to have experienced troublesome times. Methodist women have work there, and in all of the five districts of the conference the property is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Presbyterians have mission press, college and normal schools, and about two years ago united with Southern Presbyterians in forming the Presbyterian Church of Mexico. No word had come from them up to last night. There was some anxiety. In the event of continued trouble it was stated yesterday that all boards in this city having work in Mexico would hold a conference to determine upon common action to protect Christians there, or to come to their relief.

BELIEVES HUERTA SINCERE.

Mexican Vice-Consul Here Advises Against Hasty Judgment.

Alfonso L. Jimenez, Mexican Vice-Consul in this city, said to THE SUN reporter yesterday:

"The one request that the citizens of Mexico make of the public and the press of the United States is that in this critical time they employ as much patience as possible, that they await authentic news of the details of the death of Madero before they pass judgment."

"Until the investigation to be made by the Attorney-General of Mexico in the killing of Madero is completed no one is in a position to name the guilty parties or place the blame for that tragedy. It is hard, it is true, for Americans to take an unbiased attitude toward events in Mexico in this time of wild rumors and unauthenticated stories."

"The story of the woman refugee who says she was present at the fighting before the National Palace and saw 200 corpses piled up in the public square is typical of the sort of exaggeration that is liable to inflame the people as a whole against everything Mexican. There is no more need of intervention now than there ever was, the Consul thinks."

"The revolution in Mexico," he continued, "is purely an internal affair and does not affect the United States. It would have been different if the representatives of the United States Government or the rights of Americans in Mexico had been affected by the revolution. The question now at issue in Mexico is purely one for the people of Mexico to solve. Recently the President of San Salvador was assassinated, but there was no talk of intervention."

on the part of the United States there. Madero was not even President any longer. We grieve most deeply over the event, but do not regard it as an excuse for intervention."

Mr. Jimenez cannot believe that the shooting of Madero was part of a plot of Huerta and Blanquet. In the first place he says that the men at the head of the new Government, Huerta's advisers, are absolutely sincere. He went to school with De la Barra, whom he regards as the biggest man behind Huerta, and he says he is sure that Huerta's Cabinet never advised the killing of Madero.

"If there was a plot," said the Consul, "is it not strange that the conspirators should have waited so long before they put Madero out of the way? There was every opportunity to do so at the time of the arrest. Then there was excitement and shooting. They could have put his death down to the hot-headed action of some of their followers. But they waited for a long time, and he is shot in cold blood, if indeed he was killed by Huerta, as we are assuming for the moment. No, there was no need for any such action on Huerta's part. He could have tried Madero on many charges. Treachery, perhaps, misappropriation of funds, inciting the killing of Blanquet's lieutenant, any one of these would have led to exile. And once Madero was sent away from the country with the promise of punishment should he or his family attempt to return it is extremely doubtful that he would have ever tried to get back. There was little for Huerta to fear in that event in view of the extreme popularity of Madero with the people. He could not have headed a new revolt of any consequence."

"At any rate," he concluded, "let us remember that Huerta and the rest are innocent until they are proved guilty. It is particularly unfortunate for Huerta that the killing of Madero should have taken place immediately following the recent disorders. We must remember that now the people of Mexico, worn with years of conflict and disorder, desire peace very earnestly, and should the country again be set on fire by too hasty judgments it would be the crowning tragedy."

Though Mr. Jimenez said that neither he nor Consul-General Enrique Sobral had received a word from Mexico all day, he does not believe that the death of Madero will start any serious disorders among the people as a whole. The possibility of Madero's sympathizers rallying round the rebels in the North is out of the question, he says.

DR. FRIEDMANN DUE TO-DAY.

No Announcement Is Made About a Test of His Serum.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann of Berlin, who professes to have a serum that is a cure for tuberculosis, lands here today on the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

He has wired his brother, Dr. Arthur Friedmann, concerning the time of his arrival, but has not announced his plans regarding the testing of his serum.

He will be met at the pier by his brother and by Charles E. Finlay, the banker who has been instrumental in getting the Berlin doctor to come to this country. The three will have an immediate conference and it is probable that they will go over plans for the testing of the "cure." As far as is known no local medical men will be present.

Mr. Finlay says he has made no arrangement here or with Dr. Friedmann for the examination into the properties of the new discovery. It is probable that Dr. Friedmann will be present as long as he remains in town. The latter is ready to reimburse the doctor for the expense of the trip here, even if the cure is not proved efficacious.

Killed by a Fifteen Story Fall.

Frank Murphy, a plumber's helper, of 73 Manhattan street, fell fifteen floors to the ground through a shaft in the Surety Holding Company building at 25 West Forty-fifth street yesterday and was killed. He was crossing the rafters on his way to work after lunch and stumbled.

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